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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. A VERY LARGE PAPER, FOR THE COUNTRY, is published event saturday morning.
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THE TRIBUNE

ADDRESS of the Democratic Whi g Convention, he d at Symmete, September the Eleventh, 1844, to the People of New-York.

Reported by John C. Hamilton, in behalf of a Committee re-

A crisis having arrived, involving not only the prosperty, but the honor and destiny of our People, in it the duty of those chosen to represent them, to set form the issues which divide public opinion, and to ask every man to consider well the vast interests. at stake, and, having well considered them, to do his

America shall be protected by its own Government, or he subject to the arbitrary will and policy of other Governments.

This issue is presented in two aspects: the Conant power of Protection-the Expediency of The Wing party contends, not only that the Consitution was established for the express purpose of projecting our own industry by discriminating du-

hes-that the condition of our country always has required, and still requires, such protection-but that this projection was a primary motive to the Revolu-tion, to its glorious result establishing these colonies as Free and Independent States.'
L-t us go back together to the fountain head, to the very source of that mighty movement—those

strong impulses, those free opinions, whose increasing tide has beene us on to the place where we now stand. This good for us to go back to the early home of our Liberties-to the habitations of our Fa thers—to breathe the same air, to drink from the same wells of truth—to dwell near their immost thoughts-to give our bosoms freely to the same loft hopes, aspirations, and intents, and understandingly to know what they meant, in the hours of their re sponsibilities and perils.

15.ms any man born on this soil doubt whether the

motive, purpose, and principles of the American Revoice-ion, and means of accomplishing it, were just and wise, and tavored of Heaven? There is not one. Let us then ask what must we understand the mo-tive, purpose and means of that great movement to have been. To answer salely, is to answer in the words of the movers themselves. That answer is found in the Resolutions of the county of Suffish, in Massachusetts, passed the sixth day of Septem ber, 1774, when Boston harbor was blocked up, the ad anistration of the law suspended—passed as the very moment, and within sight, of fortifications begun on Boston Neck to community that immor-due the risen and over living spirit of that immor-

The sec ad of these Resolutions declares the mo tee and the purpose—that it is an indispensable dury with his cose to God, our country, ourselves, and potently, by all lawful ways and means in our power, to include in, defend and preserve those civia rights and liberties for which many s fought, bled and died, and to hand then

down entire to inture generations."

This poom, simple language, connecting the blessings we enjoy with the Author of them, and acknowle edging the duty, while it gives the pledge, is worthy of all submission. It shows the bely inspiration of in by which those revered patriots were moved and which was to them a pillar of light in their pil-grimage through a wilderness of difficulties. What were the means? The first mean was to give to the arm of labor the sword; the second, to herve that arm by protecting that labor. They advised an early attention to Military discipline, and declared hit is incumb at on us to encourage arts and

Thus we perceive that the great American lever of Liberty-the great instrument of Independ-ence-the main spring of their new social power, indicated by its Founders, was "the Encourage ment of Arts and Manufacturer.

Let us to whom Providence has allotted the task of labor, often as we think of the struggle which gave us the equality of rights we enjoy-let us, in whose hands are the defence and security of those equal rights, never forget that the brave men who ed our fathers to arms, associated with that call the admonition: 'Encourage-Protect your

This clear perception of the means and the only means of independence, was not confined to Massa-chusetts. A Congress of all the Colonies sitting at Carpenter's Hatt, in Philadelphia, of which Washington was a member, in the succeeding month, af-ter seeking to appearse an offended Deity by a pledge to discontinuo the Slave Trade, than mously en-gaged "to encourage Fruguity, Economy and Industry, and promote Agriculture, Arts, and the Manufactures of this Country," Here we behold the United Piedge of America to protect American Labor processings to the world at the conthe United Piedge of America to protect American Laber processing to the world at the same moment with that dequent address, surpassed by no ancient or modern appeal of suffering Patronism, insisting on and pleading for its Rights—pronouncing the British restrictions on our trade "a system of Stavery," and confident of success, for the reason that "our cause was just and our usion perfect." Such is the source of our confidence. Whige of Newis the source of our confidence. Whigs of New-York, our cause is the same with that of our Fathers. It is as just; curumonis as perfect; our suc-

tess as certain.
Such was the opinion of America in 1774 Such Such was the opinion of America in 1774. Such consumed to be its opinion throughout the whole Revolution; nor was there any other view until 1781, when a formal project to establish a Free Trade with all the world, was entered upon. What was its fate? It was repelled by every nation to whom it was proposed—by England with indignity; by France, our aily, with a sneer; by other nations with cold civility and suppressed surprise. It fulled, failed utterly. Taught by experince, one of its approachs. It forms to the proposed of the proposed savocates, J. flerson, avowed that we must depend exclusively on our own resources; the other, Ad-ams, declared, "we had hitherto been the babbles

of our own philosophical and equivable liberality."

Then, as now, Massachusetts and Virginia were seen proudly standing side by side asserting the suseen proudly standing side by side asserting the su-perior value of a system wholly American, which Pennsylvania and Jersey, and Dehawire and Con-heencut, and Rhode Island and Vermont, had long therished, which the Carolinas and Georgia ap-proved, which New-York, though scatthed by war and severed by intestine feuds, looking intently upon-her great resources, her advantages of position, her inters and her laces, her forest grandeur, her green valleys, her beds of one, her capacity of greatness, saw in this varied narror her fautre Empire over Fortune, and firmly maintained.

saw in this varied merror her future Empire over Fortune, and firmly maintained.

Trace the legislation of these States. You find this common object sought by all, by discriminating factors, prohibitions, bounders; till, fading to attain it to in the absence of a common power to establish the interest of a common power to establish the state of a profession currency, the People of these United States instituted our present Const.

totion.
To this bowing of the States before a commo Deceasity, to the establishment of the Constitution to the xistence - we point as the most comprehensive, conclusive evidence of the determination of the American people to protect their labor. It is the great fact of all the tacts in our history. It is no only evidence of the existing opinion of this country; it is a commentary on its past errors. It is no cubed ment of the entire Experience of this nation; a summary of their injuries; a declaration of the long sought, well considered, deliberately selected, difficultiv attained Remedy.

Yet the selected candidate of our opponents, Jas. R. Polk, avovs "I am in favor of a Tariff for Retente, and opposed to a Tariff for Protection."

Has any Industrial nation ever existed which did bet retain to uself the power of protecting its indus-try? What is free government but the united will had the united power of the individuals composing the nation governed? Did any individual, entering into wear. into society, ever part with this power to protect hi isdustry, except that it might be more beneficially exerted by Government as the common trustee and Shistive functions to enable the sovereignty of the people, then divided, and impaired by division, to

How did they expect it would act? In the modes the for the purposes other nations and scied, according to the universal practice of nations—the Projection of their Industry? or did they establish

## NHW-YORK DAIN TRABIN

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET. VOL. IV. NO. 148

The right article of the Confederation, conferring mate him, adopt this man as their champion on Congress the great powers of War and Treaty, is he, while turning as it were on a pivot before expressly provides "that no treaty of commerce shall be made restraining the States not only from ing countenance?—why is he confided in, and only imposing import duties, but from probabilities the expertation or importation of any process of goods or commodities whatsover." Wherefore was the American System, whose great advance we love and honor and venerate, and will elevate to power of probabilities reserved by the States, if not

Thus it appears that the States reserved, not a mere power of incidental protection by discriminating duties, but a power of absolute prohibition—that prohibition extending not only to imports, but to exports.

The conflicting exercise of this power by the re- States. They point to the fact that the The conflicting exercise of this power by the respective States induced the effort to transfer it first to the Old Congress and ultimately to the National Legislature. What is the power of the latter in this relation? A power to lay and collect duties on imports, the States being restrained from intersering with this, only useful and beneficial when record to the States being restrained from intersering with this, only useful and beneficial when record to the States being restrained from intersering with this, only useful and beneficial when record to the States being restrained from intersection of Independence,) as conclusive of the States. As a matter of expediency, be-

iscriminate in duties on imports for Protection also !

There is another conclusion to be drawn from se provisions of the Constitution of some moe-nt, and tous refers to a Southern objection to Protective duties. It is well known that a chief objection to the adoption of the Constitution by the planning States, was a jealousy of the control of

Though the value of duties on exports, as sources f revenue, was felt—though they were urged in the Convention as means of protecting manufacturesthough the importance of this power by preferential duties as a mean of beneficial treaties to protect exports from excessive duties, such as tobacco, must save been felt-the exclusion of a power to lay duties on exports was insisted upon and was yielded. Why, when the planting States were thus insisting, when the imposition of duties on imports as a mean of encouraging manufactures was presented distinct-ly to the Convention, why cid they not ask a limita-ion of duties to mere purposes of Revenue? No-uch demand was made. May it not be inferred, that this cencession as to export doties, this great concession, was the entry one asked, and that the power over imports as a mean of protection, was

ar-ecedings of the Convenion as to another part of the Legislative power of the Government. When a restriction was proposed that money bills should originate only in the House of Representatives, w provise was suggested "for purposes of Revenue," so as to confine the originating bilts for raising revenue to that House. The distinction was there expressly taken, and acowed between money billwhen "Revenue was the sole object," and those

raying other "incidental effects." What means his phrase, a not Projection? You may be told that the State of New-York dopted the Constitution relactantly; but what was he cause of this reluciance?-her unwillingness to surrender to the General Government this power of Protection; the first Governor of the State urging not that the evil was in the Government itself, but and that the evidence of the existing difficulties, "and recommending the diminution of their consumption
by the encouragement of the manufacture of our
awn productions." If the then Head of the D-mocratic party is the Events of this power of protection of
the light the exercise of this power of protection of thought the exercise of this power of protection such value to the State, as to be unwilling to content ton the General Government, to make the transfer of r un of j ction to the adoption of the Constitu-ion, is it Democratic now, when the value of the Protective system is more than ever mannest, to de-ny this power to the Constitution, and as i is pro-mitted to the States, thus wholly to deny it to the people? Is it wise, or just, or safe, to entrust the administration of the Government to those who denty the existence and would defeat the exertion, of this power? What at that day of jealous vigilance wer the Constitution would have been thought of som who made a belief in "Free Trade," the test of

Democracy. Which of the States have always been the most zealous advozates of Protection? Are they not those most Democratic in their institutions, in the isolings, opinions, habits of their people, where the suffrage is most widely diffused, the tenure of office most dependent and brief—those States where the laboring population has always exercised the most direct and owerful influence, where property is most equally livided, and most frequently changes owners! Is not this the natural effect of a natural cause? the

not this the natural effect of a natural cause? the tendency of the constant exercise of duly protected labor to equalize the condition of men?

Despite of all objections, the Constitution was adopted by the people of New-York. This most important act was a great triumph of general over local influences, of union over distution. That it was a triumph also of the principle of Protection is seen in the motive urged by a zealous champion of the Constitution in his commentary on it addressed to the People of this State: "Let Americans disdain to be the instruments of European greatness! Let the Thirteen States, bound together in a strict and in-Chirteen States, bound together in a strict and it Insteen States, bound together in a strict and the insoluble union, concur in erecting one great AMERICAN SYSTEM, superior to the control of Trans-Atlantic force or influence, and able to dictate the congction between the old and the new world." Their Union is completed. The fair table land in our progress now opens before us the region of a warmer sin and more indulgent skies. We are a Namon, and what from this vantage ground do we behold? The first Congress under that Constitution is as-

sembled—the eyes of the whole people are upon them—there is a science pause. And what do we beheld? Before Washington was imagerated, before any Executive was, the Representance seen consulting on the means of encouraging and protecting American Labor; an object which no considerations of policy, no motives of convenience, no demands of an empty treasury, were permitted even to postpone. In their discussions, the question of the followers, now deserters of him who hat, like honest, right minded patriots, fulfilling the expectations of the people, in their first act of legis—them they did not say we pass this law, we impose the father of his country, who, in his second mbled—the eyes of the whole people are upon cm—there is a selemin pause. And what do we should? Before Washington was imagerated, be-reary Executive was, the Representatives are seen Constitutional power of protection is not once raised; nat, like honest, right minded patriots, fulfilling the expectations of the people, in their first act of legislation they did not say we pass this law, we impose duties, for the mere purpose of revenue; they were anwilling to leave this to implication; but they delared in the title of this law its purposes, "to support the Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and arotection of manufactures," thus inscribing on the very front and foreneed of our legislation the great to lay and collect duties," prominently among which was the protection of our industry—and granted powers; looking to the general good, and as a means of promoting that good, while we yield all the power the Constitutional good, while we yield all the power the Constitution gives to the President, we deny him more, for the reason that that more, such excess, takes from some other department industry per cent. specifically. In this law, the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, all concurred, and this became and continued the settled policy of this country. Differing, as its early statesmend did difference on their growth, and we read in the Keport of a did the people waver. The sense of its value grew with their growth, and we read in the Keport of a star granted powers, and instead of leaving it an equal, reading the largest, most extended construction. For the benefits to be derived from the Constitution, we look chiefly to the law-making power as the source of those benefits, and to the Judicial power as the guardian of those laws. They look to one as the guardian of those laws.

The history of the country, of its legislation, has proved the expediency of Protection. There is not space to trace it in all its various beneficial influences; suffice it to say, that a system which secures common agent? Did the intelligent people of this Usin, its Sovereigns, intend to divest themselves of this essential of their sovereignty? Wherefore did they establish this Constitution, if not by its levels and better and nearer market and better, nearer and chesper of what we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of what we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of what we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of what we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of what we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of what we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of what we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of what we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of what we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of what we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of what we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of what we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of what we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of what we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of which we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of what we have to sell—a better, nearer and chesper of the first of the whole country, showed how ready the property of the near the first of the sell of market to all our States of that we have to buy, while it makes labor more valuable by cheapening its wants and raising its rewards; which renders its wants and raising its rewards, which rained independent, the more constant, and healthful, and independent, which extends widely the most genial influences, while it approaches more closely and binds more strongly and kindly together, the interests and more strongly and kindly together, the interests and like and like it is provided in the standard which before guided And thus obeying, rained the friends of order and law and liberty to the standard which before guided him to victory, and which is now leading us on to a first industry? Or did they establish affections of a whole people; which renders then affections of a whole people; which renders then their Constitution to make experiment of a theory? Was not "The system of Slavery" they revolted was scoffed at for its discordance; most certainly it solemn, authoritative, effective manner, in favor of-

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1844. overthrow, indicating as the means, the protectional Independence—is a statem ever to be warmly was not like some of its producessors, a unit Cabinet. nav. each of you personally to authorize the execution.

visious and limitations of our Constitution, all show this intent.

Trushed thus eagerly to his embrace? Why do all this intent.

The Whig Party incists, as a matter of right and of expediency, that the proceeds of the sales of these Lands ought to be distributed among the general, power, unless with "the consent of Congress."

But it must be recollected, there is no restraint on the power of prohibiting exports or imports by Congress, "there for the purpose of retain too or protection. If it may prohibit imports are Protection, may up at disciminants in duties on imports a protection, the property of the Contributions of the People. This only can it be kept in check and the production of the property of the production of Independence,) as conclusive of the general of Independence,) as conclusive of the general, power, and the importance of avoiding fluctuations in our liberties. As a matter of expediency, be side the importance of avoiding fluctuations in our liberties, that the National General of Independence,) as conclusive of the general, power, and the importance of avoiding fluctuations in our liberties. The importance of avoiding fluctuations in our liberties, that the National General of Independence,) as conclusive of the general of Independence,) as conclusive of the Sates. As a matter of expediency, be side the importance of avoiding fluctuations in our liberties, that the National General of Independence, are a supported in the proposed of the importance of avoiding fluctuations in our liberties, that the National General of Independence,) as conclusive of the proposed in the proposed of the importance of avoiding fluctuations in our liberties, that the National General of Independence, are also the proposed of the importance of avoiding fluctuations in our liberties. Administration. In most of the great struggles for popular rights, the efforts to wrest from abused power resources independent of the People, have cen the earliest, most earnest, and most effictual. Such were felt to be among the commanding mo-tives to this policy by its distinguished author. HENRY CLAY, but condemned by James K. Polk. the navigation of the country, as menacing undue burthens on Southern products. This jealousy vielded to necessity, but it insisted on the exclusion of duties on exports as "a Southern Security."

as he says, because it is 'an auxiliary to the Protective Policy, We pronounce it indispensable to the Protective Policy, for the obvious reason, that of duties on exports as "a Southern Security." nue, whenever the proceeds of this Domain, owing to the prosperity produced by Protection, shall sup-ply resources adequate to the wants of the Government—these duties must cease to be levied, the Protection must cease—and, as an ultimate conse-quence, the People will be beggared and their Government bankrupt. What has been, will soon

> The motives to this policy are increased in force by the condition of this State, as a mean of rapidly completing its public works—thereby rendering active and productive the fifteen millions of dollars already expended upon them—hastening the period when the State tax imposed by the leaders of our opponents and intended by them as a permanen-burthen, may be discontinued without breach o faith, and thus affording the means, if the Tariff be of repealed, not only of carrying out the beneficen system commenced and carried forward, though absequently abandoned and denounced by the same seen, its projectors, but of extinguishing within fteen years at the utmost, the debt incurred in their

by the fiscal embarrassments of other States; these arbarrassments, the fly caused by the attempt to o control despondably the whole currency of the States, and continued by the aboming le doctrine o Repudiation which pulsies credit to its very heartment mighty modern power in the world, its moral power stimulating, directing and controlling its objected power. Are you preomed again to see this Sub-Treasury system established, maind "an Independent Treasury," and by its very name deserving all your hate! Of whom independent!—Not of the Government, but its mere creature and its tool. Of whom then independent! Independent from you, the prople of this State—a Treasury to location you your money, the product of your industry independent, when it is of the very essence of Liberty that the Treasury of a People should be immediately dependent upon, and directly controlled by the chosen representatives of the people! Wereyou asked the most summary, comprehensive, concise definition of the most salely free government audiation which pulsies credit to its very heartvon asked the most summary. Comprehensive, concise definition of the most safely free government would you not answer. It is that in which the from any is least dependent on the Eccentive most dependent upon the prople, and in no one of its attributes, quantities or conditions, independent?

Of this Sub-Treasury scheme, James K. Polk is the patron and the advocate. His first act, were in which be could be elegated, would be to restablish.

possible he could be elected, would be to re establish it; while the great avowed aim of Henry Clay with be to establish a control over the paper issues, such as in this State has rescued us from one of the greatest social evils—an excessive, because unrestricted. ey, not for an oppressive, anti-labor, exclusive hard money circulation. You know this last can be obtained only in exchange for your prosperity; an when obtained, must soon necessarily disappear; and in proof of this, we point you to the facts that in the fiscal, anti-Protective, Free Trade year, ending in September, 1842, there was a drain from us of specie of nearly 800,000 deliars; while in niar months of the succeeding Tariff year—that Tariff which the Whigs established and Silas Wright ephaloid the succeeding the species of most type of the succeeding the succeed posed—there was a gain of specie of more than 2 millions. Is this denied? We refer you to the pub-lished official accounts of the Treasury Department Are you not content with the currency Washing-ton established, to borrow when unavoidable, and to pay in the currency in which that honest great unrivaled in the lists of true glory," borrow

man, "unrivaled in the lists of true glory," borrowed and pnid—not exclusively in the dollars of Spain
whose pillars bespoke the pride of a monarch whose
forts were firing on our keel bouts as they glides
fearfully down the Mussissippi—not only in LouiD'ors of France whose people, the victims of Receivers General and Sub-Treasurers, were rising to avenge on their oppressors the accumulated wrongs of centuries—not in British Crowns, but in paper

prombition of a duty on exports precluded it going as far in protection, as the interests of this country equired. Thus the protective policy was supposed to be established permanently.

It has remained for that new party which has risen up among us, which seeks to abridge and limit the Legislative power of the people, while it would entarge and unlimit the power of the Executive, to set adout all our national landsnarks, to disregard all pure soundings, with the terefore the Whigh landsnarks, to disregard all pure soundings, with the terefore the Constitution and the laws, these deceptive lenders, abusing the confidence of meir followers, seek to creet a power independent of and above the Constitution and the laws. Legislative power of the people, while it would entarge and unlimit the power of the Executive, to set affort all our national landmarks, to disregard all oour soundings, until this nation had become almost a wreck. er, your share in the Government, which is your

> Nor, fellow citizens, looking to the act in this re ready they were to obey that aged Patriot Soldier's dying injunction, when with his last breath he said: "SIR, I WISH YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT I WISH THEM CARRIED OUT. I ASK NO-TRING MORE."

in pursuance of a power clearly emiraced winn the terms of the Constitution; in defining of which, three States occupy places in the House of Representatives to who is they had no better right than and the roldiers of Bonaparte to the sents of legis
legion in Parts excluding the reference of the sents of legis
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legion in Parts excluding the reference of the parts of the reference of the sent of the reference of the ref sgents of the propose and commencing by that act a said his partisans are not only pleased to the searful tyranny—tedisregard of a law which, when the evise of sudder and general changes of policy are considered by me change of large party votes, a gan. That this region will become a perty consequence of the general ticket system, to be externed most salurry and conservative—of a law by people shall have made it their own, and En which alone the ngular, interests and opinions of a shall feel the necessity of permitting it to full que minority can be duly represented—of a law by which each representative has closer sympathes with the elector, is better known to him, and of which the best of cut is to increase his responsibility to his consumerts, and thus to bring into more directly and the stream of the reset of this Nation, who action the great controlling principle of popular gov-

Nor will we dwell on the Rejection of the Eastern Harbor bill, refusing that protection to our Com-merce to which our large contributions to the Treasury entitle us-a rejection carried into effect by the previous question, so interposed as to violate an express provision of the Constitution, preventing a reconsideration of the President's objections by Con-cress, and ticus rendering the Veto power absolute. Nor can we do more than allude to the admission of ¿ State into this Union, Michigan, without a previous enumeration of its inhabitants under the guards merposed by Congress; and after the accertained act, that recently arrived aliene, has naturalized, not having renounced their allegiance to their loreign rulers, had exercised the elective franchise—usurping the most sacred privilege of the American curven, in violation of the Constitution and of the law-Nor will we dwell on that cabal which excluded nactment of which she had no voice; a fraud upon her rights, which rousing the just wreth of her in-tured people, has swept from her counsels its perpetrators, and planted her firmly among the Whig

States, the foes of every wrong.

Not is it necessary for us to call your attention to a recent scene in Rhode Island, where a miserable ninority, seeking to subvert the Constitution of that alimit State, are benefit resorting to arms—inviting he aid of all the outlaws throughout the land—no coner assembled than flying at the first glimpse of he waving sanlit banner, at the first tramp of her gallant uniting the soldiers of her Constitution—ad-vancing to subdue these coward traitors, whose das and leader was the first to run. This we have alsonents defending, may, sympathizing on a plea tatal to the existence of all frement; that a Constitution may be abrogated by act less solemn, less sanctioned, less clearly authorize han those which established it; a plea in principl fatal to all law, fatal to every compact, private an ying any usurpation, sustaining any and every

his rebellion, who having plunged their arms ne public coffers up to their very shoulder his re how hongrily orging the election of James Polk, as prantsing a new paradise for regues.

Would to God we were spared the duty of bring ing before you one more topic, which the late Dem-eratic Convention at Synicuse have passed by it scratic Convention at Synacuse have passed by instence, thus admitting that they are seeking to elecate to the Chief Magistracy of this country, mendeded to a measure they cannot defend, and der act away. We would speak in a few words of the attely rejected Treaty for what is deceptively called the Reamerzation of Texas. The constitutionaries and power of the United States to acquire, or a Texas to mergo herealt in this Union of Frestates, we will not discuss. We know that the reaty power under our Government is a largely realy power under our Government is a large! granted power; that it must be so for the reason, as it is the only power of compact with other ations, it does not admit or qualifications which light often defeat the intention of the great. W. use know, that "a weaker nation may unite itself itself who, that "a weaker nation may unite itself with a more powerful ustion on certain conditionation and the pact of treaty of submission will be after wards the measure and rule of the rights of each.—
For that which submits, resigning a right it possessed and conveying it to another, has an absolute. ed, and conveying it to snother, has an absolute ed, and conveying it to another, the single sound power to make this conveyance upon what condi-tions it pleases; and the other by accepting the sub-mission on this footing, engages to observe religious-ty all the claures in the Treaty." But the extent of the Treaty Power, and the avowed sensitiveness of the Teary rose, and the exercise in requiring the Constitution as to its exercise in requiring the assent of two thirds of the Senate of the United States, the absolute power of Texas to impose conditions and the religious obligation to observe them all teach a caution most imperative, increased by the acts that it is the case of a weaker party dealing that a stronger, that it affects rights of other nation ot parties to the treaty, and by the immense conse

gences to follow the pact.

Has such caution been shown? The acquisition Has such cannot be a former times "with the ac-quiescence of the whole Nation." Ought not of treaty of Acquisition to have been made only after an equal evidence of its approval? Ought it to have been made, in the language of Mr. Clay, "in have been made, in the language of Mr. Clav, "in seculed opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy"? Are you not, Prople of New-York, in common with those of New-England, New-Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, North Carolina Georgia, Louisiana, utterly opposed to this Treaty. We are strong, Texas is weak. Are we not bound in deference to the opinion of the world, in deference n deference to the opinion of the world, in deference o our rast history, and more than all to the enligh o our rast history, and more than all to the enlight-ned conscience of this nation, to the self honor of each isdividual of this nation, first to obtain the electrical assent of her people to such an act as the surrender of her independence? are not the fact-hor she is now as free as she was the day she con-cluded that to aty, that England has not interposed to acquire dominion over her, but selemnly and con-stantly disavows such purpose; that Mexico only penaces without striking ablow? Are not all these acts conclusive evidence that no such plea of her duner and her necessity exists in using this about anger and her necessity exists to justify this abom anger and her necessary and a solid or necessary, but has con-nable treaty, but that other motives, mest unweith-and sordid, have prompted it, the urgings of a bas-speculation for power and money and land that may e converted into money, appealing for its support o an insatiable avarice of more territory and more ectional power? Would not such increase of ter itory lessen the value of that we have? Does no every farmer in this State feel that the cheapness of ands, elsewhere, diminishes the price of that farr his strong arm has re-cued from the forest and cov--red with abundance? Is not this acquisitio red with abundance? Is not this acquisition against the interest not only of the less fertile South out of the North and of the West, of our whole agri

cultural population, of every hill side, and plain and valley, where wheat and corn in golden radianc-ell of the blessed labors of the Free ! tell of the blessed labors of the Free ?

Are you willing to assume a large uncounted the to enrich bold speculators, who, to attain their end, would hazard all we hold most dear—to pay taxes to purchase and defend a vast expanse unable to defend itself? Are you willing by this acquisition to increase a patronage silvady menacing the security and continuance of our Republican system. and to render necessary new armies to watch a fron tier of inevitable conflict?

Are you willing, People of New York! to in crease, by assenting to this acquisition, a political power not founded on the numbers of free thinking be-mes whose will is the only legitimate source of gov-rrnment; but to extend the influence of a compronise of necessity, always sacredly to be observed at never to be extended beyond the regions which his conpromise was understood to embrace?
Is not the reception of Texas into this Union with out the previous abrogation of her Constitution one of the conditions of that treaty—for it commains no of the conditions of that freaty—for it commins in tipulation for such abrogation—an ever hadding, and ever enduring condition of its annexation? Do-not its Constitution make Slavery perpetual with in its borders, and as no power of this Governmen-can change that Constitution, may not Texas ever misst upon the continuance of this olighting insti-tution?

When framing their political system, the people of the United States were object to leave the con-dition of its population to the policy of sech State. When acquiring new domains where Bon-lage existed, our Government did no act to prodage existed, our Government did no set to pro-mote its increase, gave no guaranty for its preser-ation. When admitting Missouri into the Union, tonly omitted to inhibit its existence. But never-until larely, did it step from the platform of Freedon o exert all its powers for the establishment, extenet, you are now asked, at this time, to vote for

to an of their industry, a denial to them of the right and power of such protection? Did not the train of cases which made us a nation, make our opinion in Livor of protection? The Articles of Confederation, the scheme, proat a distance positive quantines.

There is not space to do more than to advert to other grave matters of recent occurrence—such as the wiful distegard of the Districting Liw, ensected in pursuance of a power clearly emission of the pursuance of a power clearly emission.

a disregard of the true interests of this Nation, which justify the apprehension of every considerate man-of every lover of his country.

Every lover of his country, what will be his contry? Do we not at this very moment, hear its di-memberment threatened? Do we not, at this vermoment, hear urged by leading men of South Care ling, and with approval, severance, and a new co-federacy of the South-lengued, banded together war upon the industry and interests of the North and of the West ? Are not these traitorous cou seliors the partisans of James K Pols 7 Is him you would entrust the integrity of this Rehim you would entrust the integrity of this Reput to I Has he the "ability to preserve—protect—as detend the Constitution of the United states!" In whose politics are confined to the compass of a cortion bag? Under such counsels, what will our country be? a glorious union of Fore States—ea. in heppy sympathy and gravitation, holding its allotted station? or broken into freguents—each stipursuing its lone melancholy traces, until annihilate by collision? Nor were the South quest, would the people of the North and West, longer submit in silence. Of a Foreign war, forced on us for Fexus

silence. Of a Foreign war, forced on us for Fexa and Oregon, a civil war may be the immediate an learful consequence.

Nor have we, a part of the family of Nations, right to confine our view solely to this Hemisphere the privileges we have enjoyed of long exemption from the scourge which made. Europe one comp which enabled us to look on, and duly to estimate

the blessings of peace—these privileges as duties that cannot be estimated. Sha Europe is counseling constantly for peace, when w behold her people and institutions gradually ripe ong for a future we now possess—when peace as civilization are seen in mutual embrace—shall tear as under this hoty union? Shall this Repu turl the brand that is to set the world in flames Again we ask are you willing and ready, for t nent of territory on which the light of yo ves and your children's will probably never fail, acur the heards, the privations, the many, vario-vils of War? a war collising against us the sy-pathies of the civil zed world—a war of piracy our commerce, without possible reward or honoral sene, which though at first distant, may soon bri ear us, near our Atlantic Harbors and our interi

near us, near our Atlantic Harbors and our interior routier, for the soothing sounds of peace, affright levastation, universal distress? We would not be mistaken. Great as are the ovi-war brings in its train, because of them our peopl-will not fatter or stand back, "If the cause has instand the quarrel honorable." Our history, our ecollections, our associations, our institutions, our image, all tell us this. Though the columnal monument at Bunker's Hill

he not tail enough to meet every eyethroughout the wast Kepublic, yet it has an eminence that makes present to the vision of every freeman in its more resence. Though of grante, it speaks to every leart; and its voice should be heard by every en-that voice teaches while it cheers. It tells of day and hours of patient suffering, of great and glorious teeds in a great and glorious cause, of blood free spit, of all that virtue can endure and do, but in mo-or of its accents, is heard approval of the eagne of its accents is beard approval of the north of avarice, of the unboushing pretext of au-ntion, of treaties bought with bribes, and treatie troken for the spoils. roken for the spoils.

People of N-w-Yerk, these are the issues now b

ore you. Can there be a question how you will evide them?

Men of New-York! Will you choose your own
President, or are you content he be appointed by a
piring age strong only in its passions?

Are you willing to elect a Governor selected to
fill another place while he governs you by his Li-u enant? Are you willing to support a man who icts and whose judgment ever seem at variance-who argues against a Union with Texas, yet sur port James K. Polk pledged to immediate Annex conflict of resisting forces is said to produce quilibrium of the atmosphere. Perhaps it quilibrium of the atmosphere. Perhaps it is be reasoning against his vote, and hy voting against h one of Politics.
Whigs of New-York, come forth-come forth

his our own proud and glorious cause—the uch a cause, man, teeble in error, becomes a giar f you have been slow—now is the time for action f you have done much, you can do more. Levery man from this hour be as a sentinel on the

every man from this hour be as a sentinel on the watch tower, er a soldier at the sally port; for we hartle not only for ourselves, for our children, but for Nations to come—for the rights of man.

We present citizens, of New-York! good men for your support. WILKIN, confided in wherever known, and worthy all confidence, early distinguished for his lead in restoring to the people the choice of Presidential Electors—an inestimable privilege, then recently denied to them by Silas Wright and his conclusions, to exclude the popularionic. FILLMORE of the West, a state-sman committed on every question upon which Whigs mass role. File Area of the second Clay. And we present to you.—shall we not rather say: present before you stands HENRY CLAY, the calluminated, the persecuted, but more than ever the loved one of his countrymen! He stands bethe loved one of his countryween? He stands before you smid his virtues and his wrongs. From you he asks nothing—you who owe him all that gratitude can owe to disinterested patriotism, unsullied honor, unrivaled service—a tame so large that each one of us in sharing cannot diminish it—a heart so warm that each of us is to him as a Brother.

Freemen, we do not solicit, we demand, your heat

United States, are pledged to his vindication, to his support. Now, if ever, we must redeem that Pledge. FRANCIS GRANGER, President, SETH DUNING, J.S. PAULE, CHARLE CURITS, N. H. DIOZ. A. B. GRON, H. A. B. GRON, H. A. G. GRON, H. G. GRON F. W. Redford, J. F. Flegier, A. W Bradford, E. Doda,

E. Bods.

E. Farred E. E. E. E. E. M. Orra, 61 Maiden
L. Lene, up stairs, importers of French Goods, keep condentity on hand a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Artides, among which may be found.
Doth, Natl, Hair and Shaving Broshes, of every variety.
Fancy Sons, Pomatums, and Cologne Waler.
Mondela's performery and Extracts, choice articles.
Souriants do and shaving Creem, &c. &c.
Hocks and Eris, and Ebelets for Gloves, of all kinds.
Percussion Caps, of every variety.
Sitt, Silvered and Steel Bends.
Sitt, Silvered and Steel Bends.
Sitt, Silvered and Steel Rings and Purs Ornaments.
Sitk, Silvered and Steel Rings and Purs Ornaments.
Sitk, Silvered and Steel Bross and Steel Tweezers of all
Sorts.

sorts.

Gilt and silvered and jet Hair Pins: do. Combe, new patterns. just received.

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priced.
As well as a large assortment of Fancy Articles, which they differ for sale for cash, or short approved paper, on the most reastly large. Campriese AND CHEMICAL OIL—An article of a met-sperior quality and such as will commed itself to those sho use it, and which can be but up in such order, as with proper directions, will keep during the entire winter, and will be sold even in the present state of the market at the low

price of 43); cents per gallon, but for cash only, by all lw W. WH.LIAMS, 138 Maiden Lace. BEAUTY'S lips shall no more be defiled.
To give medicine the drug merchant's trade is,
But the Castor Uti Candy of Whit
Is a lux ry, and so say the halles.

Five more about in preclamatic White Laboration of the say of the ladies.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

SARATOGA, PAVILION AND IODINE SPRINGS -

The water of the colebrated Parillon Pountain and above he before Sorma can always be produced from for hamily assured cack on the most for thousand, at very reduced, price and pary consults, of the agests.

12.18.89.89.56. WHENE, LECONTRANT.

AND HADES 100 degen put terms of the man solen LAMP HADES 100 degen put terms of the man solen to the interference of the desired construction of the construction o

BROADCEOTHS—case blacks blue blacks, olives, &c. line and medium or c. for sale line and medi

SPERM ANDLES OF THE SERVICE SPERMS AND GRINNELL MINTURN & CO. 78 Southet.

SCRAP IRON -12 tons selected wrought Serup Iron, landing

Orient the Varios, for an in his ground ground Scrap Iron, landing 32 GRINNEY L. MINTURN & CO. 78 South at State of School State of School State of School State of School Carnet, For said at W. & S. KAYNOUS Brokestore, 32

SATINETS -4) cases Oxford Caders, blacks and low ADAMS, TIFFANY & CO.

500 RIFLE HARRELS -SC R de Barrels of superior quality and at a low poice, for sofe by A. W. SPIES & CO. 218 Pearl st.

PO CONFECTIONERS—28 this twey flows sample to Consequences, for said law includes a consequence, by J. R. BLEECKER & CO.

I AIR SEATING-A constant samply kent to band, a JAMES WEEKES SI Master Lane, most a

STAR ANNISLED SCORE LE MINTURN CO.

R 10 (VEFFE-120) age for sole by
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200 GRIN VELL, MINTURY & C.) 74 South of
VOTCH WHISK V-5 purchases on a resident Whisky,
Sole by
PARIS (P.) WHIG V, SP Pearl street,
iff Revenitional street and Coeffice slip

TRY COT--3, 140 gallous each, of best English manufa

COPIN PLATES—Butannia Cotha Plates, associated and patterns, for sale by JAMES WEEKES, and patterns, for sale by Si Manden Lane, up states

C and makers, for sine by SI Markes Linne, up sta

BEAZIERS ROUS -2000s, comprising an execution by a conference by BLLP Lord & COTTO I I

F 1G PASTE -Just received 100 small boxes very superior con Turkey Fig Paste, for sale by an Paste, for sale by the Paste for sale by the Paste for sale by

CHAPE SHAWI S - 10 cases ambroidered Crape Shawlers received and for an aby

add son.

DAPES CUPTING MACHINE, for snio chem, surial to ra Bookinder, Paper Janker, or lor squering paper by Raine Manne. Will be sold low of applied for nimed stety. Ingare of PR ANCIS & LOUTAEL, Manufaction Stationers, 77 Mailsen lane.

SPERM OIL - 200 bbls Crude Sperm Oil, for sale by

PHENIX MILL SHEETINGS -70 below for only by ADAMS, THERANY & CO. 75 Press.

FLOUR - 200 libble Gallego in store for sale his South at

LARGE GLOBES CHEAP. A PAIR OF GLOBES, 30 mether diameter, mounted on high the d. for an echemp at All Mr. S. RAYNOUTS Book Score, 75 Bowers

FOIL BLADES —One case fine Sciencer For Binder, just received and for sale by A. W. SPIES & CO. 2.8 Pearl street.

RUSSIA RED LEATHER, of fine color and size, con attributed for sine at Paper Warehouse, No. 84 John st. by 1722

BRANDY-Otard, Dupuy & Co. Pale Brandy, vintage of Ison, for sale by PARIS R. POMEROY, 58 Pearl street, between Broad at and Coentres slip.

train SCHOPS-25 dozen, a superformaticle, for sale by
MURIP CR. LEAVITE & CO. 27 West st.

T IN-110 data best Government Ranca, for sale by east GRINNFOL, MINTURN & CO. 78 South et.

BLACK CAMBRICS-Af-weares low priced, for sale by

HOOP, BAND AND SCROLL IRON—A full assortment, of all descriptions, for sain by BLESCKER & OOTHOUT.

125.1w Cuff, corner John-street.

GUN COPAL -50 cases Salina washed Copal; 35 bbis.
Touga Go; 50 bars large do do. For sale by
ta5 lw LATHROP & BARTLETT, 59 Pearlet.

BROWN SHEATINGS-90 bales, various styles, and qualities, for sale by ADAMS, TIFFANY & CO 75 Pine st.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE - so box Northern Spirits TURPENTINE - so box Northern Spirits TURPENTINE - so Partistree".

Decline, for sale by TATHROT with Parlistree', 22.

SILVER PLATEO WARE.—The subscriter has received to an elegant assertment of Plated Ware, consisting in part of Table Custors, Ten Sets, Tonsi Bocks, Condectacks, Cake and Fruit Revkets, &c., which he offers for sale at very low prices. WM. E. TOUTENBURGH, 143 Felton street, between Broadway and Nassaubstreet, A large essortment of Lamps and Cuttery for sale at an account.

DRUGS, &c. -20 lbs. Russian Castor: 3 casts. Russia Sheet

type Plates, and needs put up in 1th house at 171-181.

American points woman is wanted, in a small as sharps of children Inquire at No. 10 West content and door west of Fifth Assesses of 5 2.

WHOLE NO. 1079. craro's 24 of conterns, 150 two

WANTED.

NURSE WANTED - A respectable English, Soutch

L. John, and cost \$50. It will be nell cheen, or exchanged for good don the hereof game. For further information add 2. P. Lindure office. \$20.20.

Approach Surveying.

A CITICE TO INDIA BUBBER DEALERS—The child of crowdyner or send of crowdyner or send to the content having the sole Agency for the sole of crowdyner or reason India Rubber Goods, manufactured by the Naugatura and Rubber Company, and Sheeb by cam [J.] Jewa & C., to prepared to those samples and take orders. Have on found to a concentrative of intrasper coloids. House curveys, &c. &c. and S. V. REECHER & BENEDICE, DO Broadway.

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LAW CARD - COLE. NOT PERSON THE NORTHIN WAST - F. R. WASTIST RAY, Among a librors, well given by attention to the collection of debta
on New York Merchanics or Gaine, disabled and Rock
good, Concern the Image, Investigation and Rock
twitte in this value of Contract of Picturesia, Polane,
Registral A. Arabona Foot and Marison, A scension.

EDWARD C. WES

GRINNELL, MINTURN& CO. 78 South st. COPPET SHEATHING A tull assertment from 18 to 8 or of the best English brands for only by GRINNELL, MINITUON & CO. 78 South et

BOILER AND PLUE IRON -- 1000 Plates Boiler a rine Iron, was mated (funering matrix, for see by SHERMAN ATVATER & 10 30 Breed. AND OF GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.79 S orbest.

is rupture, while performing every kind of ex-ex, and give perfect ease; in a word, if it is a overy respect, the money is cheerfully renur-ency condition on which you should have an ansat core is easily adjected, and warranted.

C 1881 A BUDS-1s cover from of superior quality, for sale by GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO. 78 South st. COFFEE—Cheep, cheap, only Se, for 7 or is, and 3d, nor ib, for Old Government Juna, rounted and ground daily, may invoiced and werranted to save extrinction. Please try if, all lowers of good to fibe.

W. P. More D. H. H. H. Werry, all Sms. Successor, to Perkins & Towns. WATCHES! WATCHES! —An assortment of gold and release Parent Lever. Anchor. Escalement of and L. Enne Watches of superor methers by and L. Enne Watches of superor methers by the sery chem. by MOST BROTHERS.

No. I. Nassau street, opiced the new Custom House.
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WATE HES JEWELRY, SILVER WARE & Chester of the subcriters respectfully mine the attention of their frends and the public to their new and eigent assertment of FINE GULD AND SILVER WATCHES, consisting of Tuples, Lever and Lepion Watches, of the various approved makers, cased in the neatest style, and warranted sorrect timesteepers. CHINA SI KS. - 30 cases superior black Leventine lidkly and a 4 cosm, and K set handers, for sale by 33 im GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co. 3 South at BOILER (RON-20 tons Pennsylvania Boiler Iron-a superior article, for sale by MIR DOCK, LEAVITT & CO., aul01f Manufacturers' Agents, 27 West, street.

Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladies, Tea Sets, Cupe, Casors, &c.
Plated and Britannia Ware, Spectacles, Pencil Cases,
Mantel Clocks, Fine Cuttlery, Fascy Goods, &c., which
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Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and watersafed.
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TEEL PENS.—New and Extra Finished Articlessor sile Wholess and Retail by FRANCIS & LOUTR EL,
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COLD PEN 11, 1 ASES—The subscribers have just re
Groved a free into 7 of Guid Pencil Cases, Guid Chains,
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Discovering the control of the THOMPSON & FISHER, WATCH-MAKERS 

GENIN'S IMPPOVED MOLESKIN HATE. FALL
STYLE - Price \$1.50.- Now ready, at Genius
well known either historic and highly represented to the
well known either historic and the second of the second hate. It was the second hate, it was to the second hate, it will be second hate, it was more considered monatorics of Para.
Having now on ham in assortment of ministering of Para.
Having now on ham in assortment of ministering of Para.
Having now on ham in assortment of the second hate, it was to the second hate the second hate in the second hat is second hate in the second hat is not not second hat in the second hat is second hat in the second hat is second hat in the second hat is second hat is second hat in the second hat is second hat it is second hat in the second hat it is second hat A CONKINGS—The subscribers have just received a first assortment of "French Accordious," varying from \$2.50 to \$12.

Also, Books of instruction.

H. & S. RAYNOR,
Booksellers, 76 Bowery. Boassellers, 76 Bowery.

Coffee, a superior at the
Stock African Coffee, a superior at the
Stock Common & Sons Family Sons
Stock Common & Sons Family Sons
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Stock Cocon, Chord-side, &c. &c. frield Tr. 50 Pearl &c.
25 iv. LATHROP & BARILETT, 50 Pearl &c.

Casamere Hats. Also, a full assortment of Men's, You'he a lorant Caspe.

ECONOMY AND PASHION—The subscriber has reduced his superior limitation Moleskin Hats on fur bodies to the extreme low price of \$2.5.

The above are an elegant bress that, and will compare advantageously with hats soid at \$2.50 and \$3. Also, constantly manufacturing Fur and Silk of the best quality, latest petterns, and at the lowest prices.

N. B. Country dealers supplied by the case as low, if not lower, than any other house in the city.

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The GREAT SECRET DISCOVERED—CONANTS

That EAT YEAST—This yeast is an acid which, being combined in proper chemical proportions of the Flour, and thus when baked producing PERFECT BEAD. In the use of CONANTS PAIENT YEAST there never can be a good cause for having poor bread. A chemical certainty; and if the brend be not light, sponary and sweet—if, in a word, it be not perfect, it is because the proportions of the Yeast and Salseratus are not exactly right. The common mode of mining dount is by the slow process of vinous termestation; the new modes by a simuct instantaneous effervescence, you may make it, and bake it, and have it on the table, took in thirty minutes, and est it not or cold as you like, without danger to your health. Sold wholeshe and reath of vinous fermestations are not as an and health and has an and have it on the table, and control the cold as you like, without danger to your health. Sold wholeshe and reath of which and the cold and the c

DEAUTY'S lips shall no mage be defined.

To give medicine the drug merchant's trade is,
But the Castor Utilization of Wild.
But the Castor Utilization of Wild.
Is a flux fly, and so say the hadres.

WACLUES, &c. - Gold and allower potential ever, another
well-presented depine Wardes, it is not work to the present of surface.

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MATERIALS for Gon Smiths, Gun Locks, and parts of
Locks, Gun and Rifle Surface, Bay and Policy.

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